

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

INFORMATION LETTER

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ANNUAL CONVENTION

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Canners Association was essentially a business meeting, successful alike in developing the facts as to the industry's situation and in enabling the canners to make contacts with the distributing trades. Measured by its accomplishments in both these respects the convention, in the opinion of a great majority of thinking canners, was more successful than previous annual meetings in recent years.

"It was a good convention," said one of the leading canners in attendance. "The observations of a number of supply men with whom I talked, to the effect that there was less gloom and pessimism among the canners than a year ago and that this was replaced by a seeming acceptance of the situation as one requiring hard persistent effort to overcome, gives me the thought that within the canning industry the necessary mental readjustment is well under way, if not about completed. The unusual number of wholesale grocer callers at our headquarters seemed to me to evidence a desire for first-hand information and a disposition to approach their problems in a more thoughtful and serious attitude than heretofore, and possibly, too, this may indicate a growing realization that there are some factors for the buyer to consider other than price."

Consideration of the financing problems of the industry, along with study and discussion of the facts developed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its survey of canned vegetable prices, were the outstanding features of the program.

At the opening session, as well as at the section meetings and numerous informal conferences of various groups of canners, the position of the industry was frankly discussed and an earnest effort made by individual canners to formulate programs for the coming year that will be to the best interests of both the individual canner and the industry as a whole.

Attendance was smaller than at the 1932 annual meeting, but the fact that, despite adverse conditions, the number of

canning companies having room reservations at the Stevens was only 25 per cent less than last year, is evidence of both the interest in the convention and the loyalty of the Association's membership. Publication of the room directory of the Stevens Hotel this year took the place of the usual registration and furnished just as accurate a check on attendance. The same procedure, it is planned, will be followed at future conventions.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

At the opening session Monday afternoon President Hutchinson in his annual address outlined the fundamental facts in the canning industry's situation, stressing the matters of excess capacity, underfinancing, uninformed planning and lack of industry viewpoint. For each of these he suggested appropriate action, and in closing his address said:

"The canning industry wants to stand on its own feet. It wants neither coddling nor unwarranted interference with its business. It wants aid when and where that aid is both wise and legitimate. It proposes no plan for its rehabilitation that goes outside the law. It wants to set its own house in order. But it can do this only when we, as individuals, are broad enough and big enough to look beyond the horizon of our own business to the welfare of the industry as a whole. In emphasizing the necessity of considering the welfare of the industry as a whole, it is not contemplated that there shall be any slackening in individual responsibility. The wholehearted acceptance and the faithful discharge of individual responsibility is true co-operation. Individual responsibility in our business, our civic life, and in our homes, is our duty and our privilege. No one ever gave up the right of individual responsibility that he did not regret it. I bespeak your full cooperation, your earnest encouragement, in every step the organized industry may take toward the goal we seek."

Copies of the address, with which was printed the report of the auditor on the books of the Association, have been mailed to all members. The report of the Secretary, which has heretofore been printed with the President's address, was this year sent to members in advance of the convention.

OTHER ADDRESSES

Silas H. Strawn, of Chicago, former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, spoke at the opening session in place of Representative Joseph B. Shannon, chairman of the committee of Congress that investigated government competition with pri-

vate business, who was unable to be present. Mr. Strawn in his address analyzed the relations of government and business, and particularly the attitude of organized business on governmental problems.

Howard A. Orr presented the results of the survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on vegetable prices, especially as they relate to the merchandising policies of the individual canner.

At the section meetings on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday there was further discussion of the canners' situation, both from the point of view of the study made by the Department of Agriculture and from the viewpoint of individual canners.

At the meeting of the Pea Section the project for simplification of sieve sizes for canned peas was approved. Appointment of a committee was authorized, representing the canners' and distributors' organizations, to cooperate with the Division of Simplified Practice of the U. S. Bureau of Standards in carrying the project into effect.

RESOLUTIONS

The Association at its final session adopted a resolution requesting the proper government agencies to afford relief from the situation caused by the depreciation of foreign currencies. The resolution pointed out that this depreciation is rendering almost inoperative the import tariffs covering salmon, tuna, sardines and other canned commodities.

Another resolution expressed the Association's appreciation of the economic research conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, requested that this bureau continue its studies, and urged canners and distributors to extend their utmost cooperation by furnishing such statistical information as may be requested.

In another resolution the House Committee on Agriculture was requested to report the bill amending the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act so as to make it unnecessary for canners to take out licenses.

The Association approved the recommendation that efforts be made to have the provisions of the McNary-Mapes amendment to the Food and Drugs Act enacted into the laws of the various states.

In view of the heavy burden of taxation being borne by business, all governments, Federal, State and Municipal, were urged in another resolution to bend every effort to effect all possible economies.

Resolutions were adopted with respect to the deaths of R. I. Bentley, John G. M. Barnes, Herbert L. Herrington, Philip Larmon and Reuben A. Greb.

The President of the Association was authorized to designate the city for the location of the next annual convention.

MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Monday morning preceding the opening session of the convention. At this meeting the Board of Directors approved the budget recommended by the Finance and Executive Committees providing for expenditures somewhat below those in 1932. The budget authorized for 1932 contemplated expenditures of about \$207,000, which was a considerable reduction from 1931, but by economies the actual expenditures during 1932 were held to about \$191,000. The budget for 1933 will enable the Association to carry on its regular activities as in the previous year.

The dues for 1933 will be at the same rate as in 1932, that is, one-fourth cent per case of seasonal products and one-eighth cent per case of non-seasonal products.

Various amendments to the by-laws of the Association were approved by the Board. Among these was one amending paragraph IV (1) of the by-laws so as to require that canned meats and meat products produced by members comply with the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act, as well as with the Food and Drugs Act. Another amendment, resulting from discussion of the eligibility of canners of animal foods for membership in the Association, limits membership to those engaged in the preparation of foods packed primarily for human consumption.

Other amendments included (1) elimination of the provision for active associate memberships; (2) provision that no member who has been suspended shall be considered a member in good standing until the termination of such period of suspension, and that no member whose dues are in arrears after 90 days from the date when any statement of account is mailed by the Association shall be considered as being a member in good standing until such dues have been paid in full; (3) provision that special meetings of the Board shall be called by the president upon the written request of one-third of the members; (4) specific authorization to the Board to fill vacancies in offices occurring between the annual meetings of the Association and to appoint special committees; (5) provision that only members

in good standing shall have the privilege of voting, making motions and offering resolutions at meetings of sections.

The by-laws as revised will be reprinted at an early date and copies sent to the membership.

The Board formally approved the organization of the Shrimp Section, which was effected last summer with the approval of President Hutchinson.

The attention of the Board was called to the proposed amendment to the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act which would exempt canners from the requirement to take out an annual license at a cost of \$10, and it was suggested that all members of the Board take the matter up with their congressmen in an effort to have the bill reported by the House Committee on Agriculture. The bill has passed the Senate and hope for action at the present session rests on the House Committee's making a favorable report and getting the bill on the House Calendar.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

The Conference Committee with Distributors at its meeting on Tuesday afternoon, approved a recommendation that, because of complaints with respect to shipping containers, each of the Associations concerned should send letters on this subject to their members.

The Committee discussed and approved the proposed changes in sizes and nomenclature for pea sieve sizes as presented by the Division of Simplified Practice of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The revised net weight list as issued by the National Canners Association was approved by the Committee.

There was a full discussion of the subject of the grading of canned foods by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the printing of U. S. grades on the labels of canned foods inspected by that Bureau. The discussion developed that among canners there was a difference of opinion, and the canners' committee, therefore, felt unable to go on record as opposed to the plan. The Committee approved a recommendation that, since the canners' committee could not take any stand on this subject, the individual canners who are opposed to it should communicate their views to their members of Congress.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

The officers and directors elected at the opening meeting of the convention, and the committees for 1933 appointed by President Marc C. Hutchinson, are as follows:

Officers

President: Marc C. Hutchinson, Fennville, Mich.
First Vice-President: Mark Ewald, Olympia, Wash.
Second Vice-President: Leonard E. Wood, San Francisco, Calif.
Secretary-Treasurer: Frank E. Gorrell, Washington, D. C.

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- Morton Steinhart, Nebraska City, Nebr.
- John B. Stokely, Louisville, Ky.
- Richard Stringham, Woods Cross, Utah.
- Charles G. Summers, Jr., New Freedom, Pa.
- *G. C. Trego, Hoopeston, Ill.
- Carl B. Urann, South Hanson, Mass.
- *Frank Van Camp, Terminal Island, Calif.
- Milroy Warren, Lubec, Me.
- †King Weeman, Clintonville, Wis.
- Joseph B. Weix, Oconomowoc, Wis.
- *Bruce B. H. White, Brunswick, Me.
- Charles F. Williams, Oakland, Calif.
- Rowland Williams, Glasgow, Mo.
- *H. W. Woodward, Easton, Md.
- Clifford L. Wright, Pleasant Grove, Utah.

* Elected at Chicago.

† Elected to fill unexpired term of R. A. Greh, deceased.

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August Jansen, representing the American Wholesale Grocers Association.
H. A. Baker, representing the American Can Company.
T. G. Searle, representing the Continental Can Company.
Wilbur R. Orr, representing the National Food Brokers Association.
F. H. Massman, representing the National Chain Store Association.
Eugene S. Berthiaume, representing the National Association of Retail Grocers.

CANNED FOOD STOCK SURVEY

The following figures collected at the request of the industry and trade by the Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce compare stocks of seven principal canned foods in the hands of canners and distributors on January 1, 1933, with those held by the same firms on October 1, 1932, and on January 1, 1932.

The figures are *not* total stocks for *any* item, but represent the change in holdings based upon a cross section of the canners and of the distributors and are therefore representative of conditions in the industry and trade.

Canners' stocks, with the exception of tomatoes, were substantially under those of a year ago. Tomato stocks on January 1, 1933, were 3 per cent larger than a year ago, reflecting the very short pack of 1931.

The percentage changes in canners' stocks between October 1, 1932, and January 1, 1933, represent movement only in the case of peas and peaches. Only a small amount of pineapple is packed during the fourth quarter, but considerable quantities of corn, beans, tomatoes, and pears are canned subsequent to October 1.

Distributors' stocks of these seven items were 4.5 per cent higher than those of a year ago. Holdings on October 1, 1932, were 7.6 per cent under October 1, 1931. July 1, 1932, stocks, were nearly 16 per cent below those of July 1, 1931.

Distributors' stocks of the three fruit items combined were 20 per cent above those of January 1, 1932, while the four vegetable items combined differed only fractionally from stocks of a year ago.

STOCKS OF SEVEN CANNED FOODS IN CANNERS' HANDS
(Based on reports from the same firms for each date)

Commodity	No. of firms reporting	Representative stocks, sold and unsold		Decrease, Jan. 1, 1933, compared with Jan. 1, 1932	
		Jan. 1, 1933	Jan. 1, 1932	Cases	Pct.
		<i>Cases</i>			
Peas	121	4,381,133	5,961,926	1,580,793	27
Corn	149	7,179,859	9,069,473	1,889,614	21
Tomatoes	248	4,352,303	4,231,101	a 121,202	a 3
Green and wax beans	159	2,293,897	2,066,611	672,714	23
Peaches	41	3,318,214	5,583,849	2,265,635	41
Pears	43	1,558,841	1,683,377	124,536	7
Pineapple	7	3,805,795	5,430,851	1,625,056	30

Commodity	No. of firms reporting	Representative stocks, sold and unsold		Decrease, Oct. 1, 1932, to Jan. 1, 1933	
		Jan. 1, 1933	Oct. 1, 1932	Amount	
		<i>Cases</i>		<i>Cases</i>	<i>Pct.</i>
Peas	121	4,381,133	6,032,354	1,651,221	27
Corn	149	7,179,859	9,036,060	1,856,801	21
Tomatoes	248	4,352,303	b 821,061	(c)	(c)
Green and wax beans	159	2,293,897	2,824,570	530,673	19
Peaches	41	3,318,214	4,824,325	1,506,111	31
Pears	43	1,558,841	1,525,409	a 33,432	a 2
Pineapple	7	3,805,795	4,812,936	1,007,141	21

a Increase

b Does not include any 1932 pack.

c A movement comparison for tomatoes is impossible in this report due to the collection of old pack stocks only on October 1, 1932.

STOCKS OF SEVEN CANNED FOODS IN HANDS OF 400 DISTRIBUTORS
(Based on reports from the same firms for each date)

Commodity	Representative stocks		Percentage change Jan. 1, 1933, compared with Jan. 1, 1932
	Jan. 1, 1933	Jan. 1, 1932	
	Cases	Cases	
Pears	1,085,952	979,959	+ 10.8
Corn	1,118,997	1,162,608	- 3.7
Tomatoes	1,310,131	1,320,228	- 0.8
Green and wax beans	506,689	563,516	-10.1
Peaches	749,414	568,915	+31.7
Pears	190,341	184,418	+ 3.2
Pineapple	515,075	459,294	+12.1
Total of seven items ..	5,476,599	5,238,935	+ 4.5

Commodity	Representative stocks		Percentage change, Jan. 1, 1933, compared with Oct. 1, 1932
	Jan. 1, 1933	Oct. 1, 1932	
	Cases	Cases	
Pears	1,085,952	1,304,055	-16.7
Corn	1,118,997	1,277,573	-12.4
Tomatoes	1,310,131	1,122,736	+16.7
Green and wax beans	506,689	591,805	-14.4
Peaches	749,414	541,183	+38.5
Pears	190,341	141,513	+34.5
Pineapple	515,075	507,518	+ 1.5
Total of seven items ..	5,476,599	5,486,443	- 0.2

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE OUTLOOK

The market outlook for commercial vegetables during 1933 appears to be even less favorable for producers than was the situation during the last two years, according to the annual outlook report of the Department of Agriculture. Under the conditions that have developed since 1929, marked by reduced consumer buying power and a declining price level, there has been a noticeable tendency in the direction of increased home and local gardening in and around towns, on farms, among the unemployed, and by part-time employees. Much of this increase in gardening primarily represents sustenance enterprises, but these operations have the effect of eventually expanding the proportion of foodstuffs produced locally, thus decreasing the outlet for supplies that would normally move in from distant producing areas. Although costs of production have been lowered in all vegetable-producing areas, transportation costs remain relatively unchanged, and as prices decline, they take an increasingly larger share of the market price on commodities shipped long distances. This reacts to the benefit of growers nearest to market, and so long as prices and purchasing power continue at their present levels, the shift toward increasing local production of food supplies, both for home use and for local sale, may be expected to continue.

Production of commercial truck crops grown for shipment

(that is, not including the products of home and market gardens) continued expanding in 1932, with a 3 per cent increase over 1931 production. Prices declined 16 per cent below those of 1931 and caused growers in some areas to leave much saleable produce in the field. The immediate prospect for the 1933 vegetable season is that supplies will probably be available in their usual plentiful quantity although weather conditions, as usual, will cause occasional scarcity in the supply of one vegetable or another. Already there are indications of expansion of acreage planted or to be planted to early vegetables in the Southern States where growing conditions are favorable for continuous cropping throughout the year. There are indications of further expansion to occur in home and local production of vegetable crops in and around many industrial centers, in 1933. There is also considerable evidence that competition among the established commercial vegetable-producing areas will be as severe throughout the 1933 season as it was in 1932.

The index of prices of vegetables for fresh market shipments declined about 16 per cent during 1932, following declines of 11 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, during 1930 and 1931. This represents a total decline of approximately 37 per cent from the 1929 prices.

Plantings of winter vegetables in Mexico for the 1932-33 season declined, but the favorable growing conditions indicate crops of excellent quality. It is reported, however, that the heavy frost in the latter part of December did irreparable injury, so that total shipments will be sharply curtailed. An outstanding feature of the 1932-1933 season is the adoption of a new policy by the growers whereby a centralized agency has been placed in charge of the financing, distribution, and marketing of the winter vegetables produced on the west coast.

CANNING VEGETABLE OUTLOOK

Prices paid to growers for vegetables for canning or manufacturing purposes declined further during 1932. The level of prices of 10 of the more important crops (tomatoes, green peas, sweet corn, snap beans, asparagus, cabbage for kraut, pimientos, green lima beans, spinach, and beets) is now about 37 per cent below that of 1929; prices of these vegetables declined only slightly during 1930, but dropped 17 per cent during 1931 and 23 per cent during 1932. Along with these declines in prices, production was curtailed by 29 per cent in 1931 and 14 per cent in 1932. Owing to the sharp price declines, the gross return per acre of vegetables for canning or manufacturing purposes

has been decreased by 39 per cent during the last three years. The crops return on the average about \$34 per acre gross to the growers in 1932 compared with \$37 per acre in 1931, \$52 per acre in 1930, and \$56 per acre in 1929.

The acreage planted to these vegetables usually expands and contracts in more or less regular cycles, expansion depending primarily upon the demand for the manufactured product and the supplies accumulated. There were three successive years of increases in acreage from 1928 to 1930 inclusive, which carried the total up to a record peak in 1930. During 1931 and 1932, there were decreases of 18 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively, which brought the total acreage of vegetables for canning or manufacturing purposes down to approximately the 1919 total. From 1,104,000 acres in 1929 the acreage of these crops increased to 1,261,000 acres in 1930 and then decreased to 1,035,000 acres in 1931 and to 738,000 acres in 1932.

Annual enumerations of pack are made by the U. S. Department of Commerce in the case of tomatoes, green peas, sweet corn, and snap beans. The combined pack from these four crops, representing about 87 per cent of total production of the 10 crops listed above, reached a peak in 1925, amounting to the equivalent of more than 80,000,000 cases of 24 No. 2 cans. Following 1925, the size of pack declined to 57,267,000 cases in 1926 and to 50,818,000 cases in 1927. It then increased to 53,513,000 cases in 1928 and to 69,158,000 cases in 1929, and again reached a high point of 75,555,000 cases in 1930. In 1931, it dropped to 55,425,000 cases. Complete statistics are not yet available regarding the 1932 pack, but estimates of production indicate a 22 per cent reduction as compared with the 1931 pack.

Complete data on present holdings of canned goods by canners and distributors are not available. The only indications on these stocks consist of quarterly reports by the U. S. Department of Commerce, giving comparative holdings of identical groups of representative canners and distributors from one period to another. The stocks report of January 1, 1933, showed the following trends on green peas, sweet corn, tomatoes, and snap beans:

Canners' stocks, with the exception of tomatoes, were substantially below those of January 1, 1932—a year ago. Green peas showed a decrease of 27 per cent, sweet corn 21 per cent, and snap beans 23 per cent. Tomato stocks were 3 per cent larger than a year ago. The combined stocks of the four vegetables in the hands of this group of canners on January 1, 1933,

representing a total of 18,207,000 cases of all sizes, were 18 per cent smaller than the holdings of the same group of canners on January 1, 1932.

Stocks in distributors' hands on January 1, 1933, according to reports from 460 distributors holding a total of 4,022,000 cases of all sizes of green peas, sweet corn, snap beans, and tomatoes, differed only slightly from the stocks held by the same group on January 1, 1932. Stocks of peas held by these distributors were 10.8 per cent larger than on January 1, 1932; stocks of sweet corn, snap beans, and tomatoes were smaller by 3.7 per cent, 10.1 per cent and 0.8 per cent, respectively.

Low level of consumer purchasing power continues to hold prices of canned vegetables low, in spite of reduced stocks. Prices of canned peas advanced slightly during the early fall months of 1932 but have recently lost about one-half of the advance. Other canned vegetables have held fairly steady near the low levels of last spring. Prices of canned vegetables declined more rapidly during 1930 and 1931 than did prices paid growers for canning crops, but in 1932 the low level of prices paid for canning crops was adjusted fairly well to prices of the canned product.

NET WEIGHT LIST DISTRIBUTED

Copies of the revised net weight list for canned foods, published in January, have been sent to all members of the Association. In addition the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, the National Wholesale Grocers Association, the American Wholesale Grocers Association, and the National Food Brokers Association each obtained a supply of copies to be distributed to their members.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF RUSSIAN SALMON TO ENGLAND

Some 7,000 tons, or approximately 250,000 cases of salmon and crab packed in Kamchatka, Siberia, were landed in London recently, according to information in the *Daily Express* reported by the commercial attache at London. These canned foods are said to be landed unlabeled, the firms distributing them doing the labeling themselves. The quality of the salmon and crab is reported to be good.

IMPORTS OF TOMATO PRODUCTS

In 1932 the imports of canned tomatoes exceeded those of 1931 by about 11,350,000 pounds. Imports of tomato paste, on the other hand, were about 1,848,000 pounds less than in the previous year.

Of the canned tomato imports in 1932, over 9,000,000 pounds came from countries other than Italy, chiefly Canada, as compared with only 131,782 pounds from such countries in 1931.

The imports, by months, as compiled by the Department of Commerce, follow:

1931	Canned Tomatoes		Tomato Paste	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
January	5,611,727	\$198,377	796,143	\$62,736
February	7,375,831	235,570	873,380	75,763
March	7,000,827	243,769	907,242	66,645
April	9,932,389	364,172	1,642,420	149,008
May	8,002,003	289,368	953,333	68,233
June	5,517,949	201,246	1,047,352	88,704
July	3,471,766	125,836	1,129,609	84,819
August	3,579,515	124,599	2,564,658	218,210
September	3,405,354	111,513	366,012	23,508
October	8,963,883	283,786	875,500	59,385
November	9,340,672	302,892	931,587	59,922
December	6,851,815	214,370	1,523,345	108,913
Total	79,143,731	2,695,498	13,610,590	1,066,506
1932				
January	10,461,256	307,270	977,691	60,177
February	11,743,475	341,551	652,718	41,161
March	10,992,412	329,724	716,882	44,600
April	11,435,615	388,655	961,844	70,524
May	6,942,082	251,752	805,181	58,392
June	4,378,085	156,450	649,195	42,062
July	3,291,979	127,073	717,271	50,701
August	1,564,358	57,127	540,432	41,480
September	4,572,890	133,094	1,033,680	74,070
October	10,360,797	314,189	1,830,463	120,223
November	9,702,742	316,449	724,051	42,295
December	5,109,380	170,282	1,153,016	83,304
Total	90,500,671	2,893,786	10,762,433	747,898

CANNED MILK CONSUMPTION

The per capita consumption of condensed and evaporated milk in Canada in 1930 was 5.58 pounds, as compared with 16.34 pounds in the United States, according to an analysis prepared by the Canadian Business Research Bureau in Toronto, based on government figures.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF TUNA AND SALMON FROM JAPAN

Imports of canned tuna fish from Japan during December, 1932, amounted to 73,122 pounds valued at \$7,000, making a total for the year 1932 of 5,556,890 pounds valued at \$694,992.

United States imports of canned salmon from Japan during December, 1932, by customs districts, were as follows: New York, 67,200 pounds; Philadelphia, 4,182 pounds; San Francisco, 250 pounds.

CANNED FOOD EXPORTS IN DECEMBER

The volume of canned food exports in December showed an increase over that of December, 1931. Increases occurred in beef, tomatoes, apples and applesauce, loganberries, peaches, and prunes. The monthly statistics, as compiled by the Department of Commerce, are given below.

Articles	December, 1931		December, 1932	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Canned meats, total.....	1,042,570	\$261,434	980,986	\$180,593
Beef	50,185	9,943	146,228	30,556
Pork	878,672	227,249	620,734	123,947
Sausage	71,529	15,556	96,065	13,793
Other	42,184	8,686	147,959	18,297
Canned vegetables, total.....	2,248,452	215,191	1,591,506	123,781
Asparagus	715,442	105,636	444,098	53,599
Baked beans, and pork and beans	505,566	20,345	309,383	12,909
Corn	226,309	16,379	96,041	7,019
Peas	240,710	21,566	215,329	14,797
Soups	114,620	14,484	75,848	9,301
Tomatoes	273,532	12,512	289,293	14,132
Other	172,273	15,269	161,544	12,024
Condensed milk	1,235,316	213,289	591,719	75,182
Evaporated milk	4,366,965	375,493	3,035,899	181,336
Canned fruits, total.....	12,506,735	896,818	13,131,617	774,425
Apples and applesauce.....	980,400	41,229	2,013,227	75,644
Apricots	1,000,603	69,549	1,021,631	53,983
Loganberries	190,210	17,538	147,301	10,776
Other berries	25,686	3,015	95,075	8,154
Cherries	65,909	8,242	37,500	3,879
Fruits for salad	1,308,641	148,676	1,172,179	116,216
Grapefruit	207,438	11,561	152,187	8,772
Peaches	2,977,794	193,470	4,146,934	217,883
Pears	4,035,932	276,625	3,078,250	182,757
Pineapple	1,545,213	113,439	1,065,731	82,019
Prunes	49,786	4,744	68,626	5,874
Other	119,063	9,330	132,886	8,468
Salmon	740,062	91,585	6,003,585	615,156
Sardines	3,535,527	234,882	2,192,478	113,304

JAPANESE FLOATING CANNERY

What its Japanese owners call a "fisheries research vessel" passed Singapore recently en route to the Indian Ocean to catch tuna and bonito, states the assistant trade commissioner at Singapore in a report to the Department of Commerce. This new ship of about 1,680 short tons has a complete cannery on board, with the most modern type of vacuum-packing machinery, handling 120 cans per minute. They expect to pack 896 tons of fish in two and a half months.

JAPANESE CANNED CRAB PACK

The 1932 pack of canned crab amounted to 298,215 cases, or about 6,000 cases less than had been anticipated. Of the 1932 pack, according to the Japanese Tinned Food Association, 22,274 cases are still under inspection.

CALIFORNIA CANNED FOOD PACK IN 1932

Statistics on the pack of canned foods in California in 1932 have been issued by the Cannery League, the figures for Northern and Central California having been compiled by the Cannery League and those for Southern California by the Southern California Cannery Association. The following table summarizes the statistics for the entire state for 1932 and for the four preceding years:

FRUITS	1928 <i>Actual cases</i>	1929 <i>Actual cases</i>	1930 <i>Standard cases</i>	1931 <i>Standard cases</i>	1932 <i>Standard cases</i>
Apricots	2,007,070	4,211,471	1,954,194	2,005,724	1,804,561
Cherries	280,126	393,750	369,370	199,801	184,019
Grapes	93,247	131,542	79,614	16,862	32,780
Pears	2,336,593	2,101,901	1,871,483	1,808,655	1,418,134
Peaches, free	163,830	392,478	120,078	71,966	23,542
Peaches, cling	14,811,606	7,972,086	13,173,703	8,348,652	6,413,972
Plums	173,564	121,065	183,113	96,794	69,025
Other fruits	206,988	261,411	261,845	127,127	184,682
Total	20,223,024	15,585,734	18,013,400	12,669,581	10,130,715
VEGETABLES	<i>Actual cases</i>	<i>Actual cases</i>	<i>Actual cases</i>	<i>Actual cases</i>	<i>Actual cases</i>
Asparagus	2,337,950	2,672,637	2,063,191	1,747,409	1,313,231
String beans	118,958	246,056	190,764	99,548	63,052
Peas	124,677	33,640	103,423	80,570	82,350
Spinach	2,904,542	4,193,742	1,565,496	1,339,700	816,620
Tomatoes	2,275,610	2,944,510	4,245,175	1,005,507	2,192,708
Tomato juice	(a)	(a)	(a)	419,501	599,195
Tomato paste	(a)	(a)	(a)	96,896	260,457
Other tomato products	2,061,680	2,553,640	3,452,457	653,363	1,234,868
Other vegetables	650,949	616,070	419,040	191,799	267,496
Total	10,474,366	13,260,895	12,639,546	5,634,473	6,770,637
Grand Total	30,697,390	28,846,629	30,652,946	18,304,054	16,900,752
Fruits for salad &	1,407,146	1,749,479	1,705,911	1,384,643	1,418,284

a Included in "Other tomato products."

b Fruits for salad are remanufactured from canned fruit and therefore the pack of fruits for salad is not in addition to the totals for fruits.

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